

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid DAILY. per Month .. DAILY, per Year .. SUNDAY, per Year.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to fore gn countries added

THE SUN. New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and losque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Cuba's Acceptance.

The best investment Cuba ever made was in the steamship and railway tickets upon which the delegates of the Constitutional Convention travelled to Washington. The result of that journey, and the effect of the enlightenment obtained and the confidence acquired by direct intercourse with the President and the Secretary of War, have now been recorded in the vote of the convention adopting the provisions of the Platt amendment as part of the new republic's organic law.

Thus fortunately ends another chapter island. The establishment of the Constitutional Government, the withdrawal of the American troops and the cessation of the friendly control exercised by the United States during the formative period will follow in due course, and Cuba, selfgoverning, will enter upon the great experiment which her patriots had in view throughout their fight for freedom.

The future of the Republic of Cuba is in the hands of its own citizens, the United total imperial revenue, as a fine, levied States standing by

The Candidate for Mayor.

At the meeting of representatives of many Hall, on Tuesday evening, the first adopted were to this effect:

" First - To oppose every candidate who shall accept a nomination from Tammany Hall.

Second - To advocate the nomination of candidates for office whose character, capacity and intelligence shall enable these conferess to form a compact and harmonious union of all parties opposed to Tammany Hall and secure to this city a just and efficient admin stration of its affairs

If the organization opposed to Tammany is made thus compact it may be assumed that Tammany, on its side, will nominate candidates or, at least, a candidate for Mayor to lead its ticket, of like character, capacity and intelligence." For instance, Judge Morgan J. O'BRIEN of the Supreme Court is suggested as the Tammany candidate for Mayor, and another candidate talked of is Mr. EDWARD M. SHBPARD of Brooklyn, privately a very respectable citizen.

Both of these, unquestionably, satisfy the conditions of "character, fitness and intelligence." They are both able men.

The state of the s

quarrel with us because we are anxious to express in words a right which we manifestly shall be able to exercise, and undoubtedly will exercise in an emergency. It thinks, therefore, that the British Foreign Office is wasting time over a trifle, when it denies to us on paper a right which, by the nature of things, will belong to us in fact. The Spectator considers it equally needless for the British Foreign Office to insist on the communication of the treaty to Continental Powers for the professed purpose of getting it recognized as part of the public law of the world. The Spectator holds that the treaty will become thus recognized, without any fussing on the part of Great Britain. The British Foreign Office has only to insist on the insertion of a proviso that there shall be no differentiation of dues in favor of the vessels of the United States or of any other Power. Then the Continental Powers can deal directly with our State Department. and secure their rights. England on her part being guaranteed against any undue preference by what will be virtually a most

With regard to the Chinese indemnity,

favored-nation clause.

also, the Spectator virtually approves of the course pursued by our State Department, though it does not credit us with magnanimaty in so many words. It denounces the exaction from China, under the name of indemnity, of a large portion of her imperial as distinguished from local revenue, and this for all time. Because the Chinese Government in 1900 did in the dramatic history of the redeemed | a wicked act, are, therefore, the Chinese people, asks the Spectator, for generations to come, to go without the army they so sorely need, and the railways which are so necessary to bind them together? It is not, the Spectator reminds us, as if the Chinese were called upon to pay interest on capital which they had received and misspent. On the contrary, they are to pay between fifteen and twenty million dollars a year, one-fourth at least of their because at a juncture, which will soon seem long past, a dynasty which the Chinese people could not control committed a gross international outrage. We have, says the Spectator, taken and looted the capital the various organizations opposed to Tam- | we have destroyed every Chinese force which attempted to resist; we have ravaged and the second of a series of resolutions | the metropolitan province, killing in the process a very large number of civilian Chinese; yet now we insist that future generations for an indefinite time shall defray the expenses of those operations.

> was held to justify the holding of their cities to ransom. This is the view which our State Department has persistently set forth, and in pursuance of which it has advised a reduction of indemnities to a minimum. The Spectator would go even further in that direction than our Government has yet proposed to go. It would remit the whole indemnity, on condition that the Empress Regent should be banished, and that all Europeans should be as free to trade throughout China as the Chinese are to trade throughout Europe. If such a solution of the problem should be impossible, owing to the German Emperor's desire to

blance to the proceedings of the early

young woman is playing pieces from testimony of the physicians who testified "El Capitan" on the piano. A boy is riding their approval of the father's project, and around the room on a velocipede, on the axle bar of which a young girl stands, waving a flag. A boy pushes a cart with a girl in it. A boy rides a rocking horse. A girl pushes a doll buggy. The teacher pushes a pointer toward some words on the blackboard. As the pointer waves, children rise and scurry about. A rare schoolroom scene; why haven't we a camera? Here is improved education caught in the act. And what, pray, is it all about?

"The children are developing their powers of ob-"The children don't talk; neither does the teacher She points to what she wants. And it is usually

such text as: 'A boy is on the velocipede He wears a blue cap. 'A girl is hitching on

"Concentration, application -you get it all here eading, writing, spelling, all come to the pupil at

"At another wave of the pointer a child gets up, and winks both eyes at once. "She points to "shut your eyes" on the chart 'explains the principal Then a few minutes are devoted to climbing poles, each pupil trying to get to the top first. This tells him what competition means, and

that the only way to win out with a thing is to ' dig

Then all the pupils go into a hall, and form for a quadrille. "Right and left." ladies, change," - thought - and - action ! Next we go to the sixth grade. The teacher tosses a football to a girl, and says in Latin: "I throw the ball to you." Girl tosses back the ball, and says in Latin: "You throw the ball to me, I throw the ball to you." In the corner is a punching bag where the pupils "work off their superfluous vitality." In the fourth grade, Miss FINNEGAN'S room, is something interesting and even mysterious:

" Boys are running about touching girls with red hair ribbons, boys with red neckties and red sweaters. They are playing red tag. says Miss FINNEGAN. Then the girls get up and chase about, touching ink They are playing fron tag. says Miss Fin-NEGAN.

The spectrum and mineralogy in a game of tag! Sublime and universal thoughtand-action! And now we see a " rhythmic movement." The piano is at work. The children march. They make marks on the blackboard " in accord with the music." At last they go downstairs for recess after their fatiguing intellectual labors. A march of all nations, with songs of all nations: "The approach of each grade is the signal for the

bey at the plane to change his tune. The fourth grade breaks into a Norwegian song. They're all Norwegians there, says the prin

This may be war, but it has an ugly resem-That room is full of Prench children

buccaneers when the badness of Spaniards The seventh grade sings ' Die Wacht am Rhein. and you know the reason. The others sing of Columbia. JOHN BROWN, and others like them What do they get out of all this rhythmic mor

ment' inhibition [ste] without violence to the growth of

We venerate thought-and-action and rhythmic movement; yet must we sadly ask: "Is the time coming when children back I had rather go to the schoolhouse than to the other circus?"

Gray and Shiras.

As the Supreme Court known to this generation has decided two of the most

stated that it was in the discretion of the Court as to what would best conserve the child's interests. He said that he suspected pique on the father's part in taking his child from his brother. If the father would return in a year he would consider

his application for his child's custody. This is a fresh departure in the theory of the law. It is the general rule of law that the father, being the natural guardian of his infant children in the absence of good and sufficient reasons, such as immoral habits or want of ability to support, is entitled to their custody and care, and as between husband and wife, the claim of the former is, in general, paramount, and will be enforced

It is true that in recent years the old rule has been relaxed, and that in quarrels between husband and wife, the interest of the child is now the main consideration, so that often a child of tender age is awarded to the mother. But here, there was no question between husband and wife, for Mrs. WEYANT is dead, and the question was between the father and the uncle; and while it is true that the Court should exercise its sound discretion to guard the personal safety and interest of the child, would seem that a Court goes too far when it decides that the only living parent of a child 1 year old shall not be allowed to take that child, in the care of a nurse, from

the borough of Brooklyn to Lincoln, Neb. If this be the law, then the Legislature should pass an act forbidding parents to take their infant children on ocean steamers or on any railroad journey, which may seem too long to the Justice sitting at Special Term. The practical effect of this ruling is to hold that infant children born in the city of New York shall not be permitted, even after they are 1 year of age, to be removed to any place distant a thousand or two thousand miles from our city limits.

The Hon EDWARD ATKINSON will not be able to give all his soul and hours to bewailing the iniquity of imperialism and the perversity of the Supreme Court. He has troubles of his own. He lives at Mattapoisett, Mass., in the summer. An electric railroad is to run through his estate, between the house and the harn. It will also divide Mr. ATKINSON from a big boulder, which is his pride on which it has been his wont to sit and weep for the destruction of ou liberties. Really Mr. ATKINSON deserves sympathy The summer residents along the waterfront have kept the proposed electric line away from their estates and let it bother Mr. ATHINSON. who is more remote from the water. A cold and oruel world, lan't it, Mr. ATRINSON? But what a beautiful statistical opportunity to estimate the traffic of the new line!

REPORT ON THE WEST. Eli Perkins Previews the Coming Oil Mil

ON THE TRAIN BEHIND MCKINLEY, May 38 .-On a trip to San Francisco and Portland and notice wonderful changes. The speed of all the passenger and freight cars has about doubled and loads are a third heavier. Coaches that formerly poked along twenty-five miles an hour now epeed up to forty and fifty miles. Tracks are being levelled and curves straightened. You will never see the Oakes Ames monument on the crested divide at Sherman. The U. P. has

"ELECT INFANTS."

An Explanation and Vindication of the Doc trine of the Westminster Confession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The present agitation among Presbyterians in rayor of a revision of the Westminster Confession frequently calls forth such remarks as this: "The horrible doctrine of infant damnation will now be expunged from the creed." &c. Now, while it may be a perfeetly fruitless effort in the present crisis to protest against this unjust judgment is only proper to call attention to the atter absurdity involved in it, and to vindicate the religion of Christ against the errors of sentimentalists and the gross misrepresentations

of "liberals." The passage of the Confession which supposed to teach this doctrine is found in the Third Section of the Tenth Chapter entitled "Of Effectual Calling," and it reads thus

Elect infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth. So also are all other elect persons, who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word"

Taken on the face of it, this passage might eem to involve that there are "non-elect infants," who are not so "regenerated and saved," and this view Prof. Briggs upheld with characteristic vehemence, some years since, on the ground that, as most of the framers of the Confession believed this doctrine, we must understand that it is here taught. Others, equally scholarly and prominent in the Presbyterian Church, argued to the contrary, Prof. Warfield writing that it was the "greatest literary delusion known to history," which words Prof. Briggs declared an "intemperate piece of writing," and he kept on believing in his own way.

In discussing this point we must notice, first, that the Assembly divines and other Calvinists taught that there are "non-elect infants," because they believed it to be a logical corollary of God's electing sovereignty. In this instance, if in no other, we see how that human reason exceeds itself and the limits set for faith, thus proving itself responsible for many of the "hard points" infidels are so ford of rid.culing.

In the second place, the matter is better understood when we ask the question, "Who are the elect?" In all Celvinistic churenes, as, indeed, in all Christian churches whatsoever, the theory of the Church is of a visible body, composed of persons who have made, each for himself or herself a direct and deliberate profession of repentance and faith.

cach for himself or herself a direct and decach for himself or herself a direct and deliberate profession of repentance and faith.

True to its fundamental proposition, absolute
Divine sovereighty, caivir an has ever held
that the visible Church was chosen by God
from all eternity; their names were "written
from the foundation of the world in the Book
of the Lamb that was sain." The elect are,
first place, therefore, the Visible Church,
those who have openly professed Christ and
"abide in his love."

There is some show of truth, then, in the
ridiculous paredy which makes the Puritans
say: "Resolved that only the elect can be
saved resolved that we are the clock," although it is doubtful if any Puritan ever
expressed himself in exactly such words.
This insistence on the utter necessity of
ratifying faith and the effectual calling by
a personal coverant was well libustrated in
the history of New England Puritanism by
the controversy over what was known as
the "half-way Covenant." This departure
in the discipline of the Churches substituted
for the theory of a regenerate Church membership composed of persons who had shown
signs of a changed heart, and made open
profession, a principle which permitted
baptized persona of correct morals and orthodox opinions, to present their children
for christening and to stand as sponsors for
them. Later through the instrumentality
of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard the principle
was so extended as to permit such persons
to come to the Lord's Supper. The bitterness of the controversy over this innovation
may be understood when we consider that
it was regarded as an infringement on the
promise made to the faithful—"to us and to
our children"—and, as extending the application of the Covenant of Grace to persons
who would have no part in it. The propriety of the term, "half-way covenant"
may thus be understood.

Nor was this controversy based on any
desire to "rejoice" in the fact that whereas
members of the Visible Church and their
children were to be counted as sleet, al

BISHOP SCORES DR. PARKHURST.

Says the Colored People Need No Advice From the White Preacher. The annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New York was pened yesterday in the Bridge street church n Brooklyn. Bishop William B Derrick, who presided, in his opening address severely mmented on some recent utterances of the

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in reference to the colored

"Dr Parkhurst does not know much about the condition of the colored race," he said: "We need no advice from him There are plenty of men, able colored men, who can advise us. The black man's dollar is not black. It will buy as much as Dr. Parkblack. It will buy as much as Dr. Park-hurst's. He says the negro should leave the South. Why? We have the right to locate where we please. When Col Rooseveit led his gallant troops of Rough Riders up San Juan Hill the two colored troops gallantly followed and rendered yeoman service. They were not told to leave the South then. Oh. No! It seems to me that the Rev. Doctor who claims to know so much about New York should restrict himself to criticisms of that city. To-morrow 1,500 or 2,000 colored men will march in the Memorial Day line who were among the saylors of the nation. We claim will march in the stemoral pay the way among the saviors of the nation. We claim the right to speak out and be the judge of how our boys shall be educated. Before closing Bishop Derrick culogized Booker T Washington for the good work he was doing for the elevation of the colored race.

race. Bishop Derrick had this to say in reference to the recent deposition of the Rev. Dr. R. C. C. Astwood from the pastorate of the Bridge street church: There was abundantest many to warrant the verdict of convic and expulsion against Dr Astwood Astwood himself admitted, and we have the letter containing the admission, that he borrowed money from the church and did not Dr Astwood contends that he was unjustly condemned and he is going to organize an independent church in Brooklyn.

QUEBEC'S MINERAL WEALTH. Magnetic Iron Sands of the St. Lawrence to Be Worked Soon.

MONTREAL, Quebec May 29 -A report just issued by the Quebec Department of Mines intain- some interesting information regarding the mineral development of the The gross value of the minerals ming the past year was \$2,546,000 with 5,400 han is employed to whom the companies paid in wages about \$1,300,000 The most extensive operations have been in asbestos, copper, m . t. chrome and iron, and there has been

man, chrome and iron, and there has been a decided increase in the output. The report draws attention to the magnetic iron sands on the shores of the lower by Lawrence. These sands, which are of immense eatent and the practically on the surface, are about 70 per cent pure iron, but the presence of utanium has rendered reduction very difficult. On the north shore of the Guif of St. Lawrence the magnetic sands have been further investigated and prospected, but nothing has yet been done with them. It is probable that these deposits will be worked in the near future. One important step will shortly be taken by the estatishment of a Canadian refnery. This will be the outcome of the Canadian G-vernment's decision to grant bounties on canadian lead male from Canadian ores, smelted in Canadian smelters and desilverized and refined in the Dominion. The boun will begin in 1902. It is not to amount to more than \$100,000 a year and is to be paid half yearly at the rate of \$5 a ton for the first year, decreasing \$1 every year until its ex-

year, decreasing \$1 every year until its ex-tinction. There are at present only two small smelters in Canada

19 RAINY DAYS IN MAY, SO PAR. Eight on Which the Sun Shone -Seven Inches of Rain and Two Days to Hear From.

Many beautiful things have been written shout May by the poets, who usually do not view the blossoming month meteorologically, but with the unlimited license of versi-If any poet celebrates the present May his license ought to be revoked by the

A LETTER FROM FUNSTON.

He Tells of the Growing Friendship Shown by Filipinos Toward Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 29 -Gen Funston weire from San Isidro, Luzon, the following letter

to a personal friend: "The prophecies made before the election that the redlection of McKinley would be it. death blow of this bandit insurrection are being realized to such an extent that no one would have ventured to predict three months ago. The Filipinos of all central and most populous provinces of Luzon, including Manila, have formed a political party know; as the Partido Federal, whose platform is peace under American sovereignty

"The movement, which originated among some of the most influential natives of Manila most of them ex-insurgents, has spread like a prairie fire, through half a dozen provinces and has completely changed the attitude of the people from one of timid acquiescence in the demands of the insurgent chiefs to one of open friendliness for the Americans, and a desire to actively combat those still in arms who have claimed to represent the Filipina people. "Many things have brought about this con-

dition of affairs. In the first place, the election showed the people that the Americans are here to stay, and this coupled with the exemplary punishment meted out to a few of the worst agitators, gave encouragement to the well disposed Gen. MacArthur, while severe in his treatment of the wrongdoers. has been most politic in his treatment of the natives, and has won their confidence to a remarkable extent. His personal popularity is truly wonderful. The able commission of which Judge Taft is President has worked unremittingly in framing new laws to wipe out the worst abuses of Spanish rule, in cetablishing provincial and municipal government and in allaying the suspicions of the natives "In several provinces which a year ago were the seat of war, there are now Filipino Governors and a complete system of model municipal governments and the war has passed into history. In some localities there is still resistance and will be for months to come

can be done. "A most encouraging feature of the situation is the undoubted fact that there is no ill feeling against the Americans among the mass of the Filipino people The cause of this has been the strong contrast between our measures and the senseless brutality of the Spaniards. For example, in my district, which is a fair sample of the others, there has been no burning of towns no senseless arrests, and the people even in the time of war have not been interfered with in their la ritimate occupations. This policy of mildness, however, toward non-combatants has not interfered with a relentless policy toward the guerrilla bands which have been gradually dispersed and worn out.

But the success of the peace party shows what

"On Washington's Birthday there was in this town a tremendous spontaneous demonstration participated in by all classes of natives to show their friendliness for American rule Processions headed by hands came from nearby towns. The American flag was everywhere

"Their sports, such as horse and foot races, climbing the greased pole, potato races, buffalo races, &c. caused great amusement In the evening a ball and banquet were given by the Federal party in the largest house in town. I warrant you that in no town in the United States with five times the population of San Isidro was there such an enthusiastic celebration of the day."

PAILURE OF A KRUPP PLATE.